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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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A F R I C A.

E G Y P T.

During this winter, the Egyptian Government has not undertaken any new work, and it has but scanty funds for archæological purposes. It is to the enterprising organizers of the Egypt Exploration Fund that we again owe the most interesting results of the season, of which full reports are given below. Naukratis has continued to yield works that are invaluable as the connecting links between Asiatic and Grecian art, and investigations have been started on a number of new sites, the most important being *Am=Nebesheh*.

AM=TELL NEBESHEH.—While the work at Naukratis was being carried on this winter under Mr. Gardner, Mr. Petrie has attempted excavations on an entirely new site, called variously Tell Bedawi, Tell Nebesheh, Tell Farun, the second of which is preferred by him. In several letters to the *Academy*, dated February 5, 13, 26 and March 25, Mr. Petrie, in conjunction with Mr. Griffith, recounts the progress of his excavations, of which we will give a succinct account.

Feb. 5. Fully half the site is occupied by a cemetery, the other half by two small towns and a temple. The cemetery has been formed by an immense number of small chambers, or groups of chambers, placed isolatedly and irregularly all over a sandy plain. These were built of unbaked brick, and roofed with barrel vaulting. Some few were larger, and cased, or lined if subterranean, with limestone; while in later times—in the sixth century B. C. and after—large groups of about a dozen chambers became frequent. So far, nothing has been found anterior to the xx dynasty. The temple goes farther back, as a black granite altar

of Amenemhat II of the XII dynasty has been found. An inscription on its side gives the title of "seal-bearer and high chancellor": probably these persons were the viziers of the Hyksos. There is great probability of finding here monuments of the Hyksos period.

Feb. 13. A sphinx of black granite found at the gateway of the enclosure of the temple is one of the most erased monuments known. It was originally made under the XII dynasty. Four inscriptions found here that mention the city of Am, capital of the XIX nome Am Pehu, seem to prove that it was on this site.

Feb. 26. The huge chamber mentioned last week (Feb. 19) contains at least two inscribed sarcophagi. A fragment of one of the XII dynasty sandstone statues identifies it with Amenemhat II, the dedicator of the table of offerings. He is the only early king known here, with certainty, and was probably the founder of the temple.

March 25. "The temple proves to have been built by Aahmes (Amasis), as beneath the corners I (Petrie) have taken from the sand the foundation deposits of small plaques bearing his name. . . Over each deposit of plaques was a large number of terracotta models of different forms of vases and dishes, apparently representing those used in the ceremonies. One side of the great shrine has been found; and, though carefully erased, the banner of Aahmes can just be seen in the inscription. . . At the pylon a large substructure has been cleared, built by Aahmes from fragments of older temples." Have been found; fragment of second sphinx; colossus of Ramessu II in black granite; outside the pylon, a curious monument composed of "a clustered lotus-column, inscribed with scenes of offering, and surmounted by a kneeling figure of Merenptah under the protection of a hawk, 13 ft. 3 in. high in all. This free-standing pillar . . seems to resemble the Solomonic pillars at Jerusalem rather than anything yet known in Egyptian architecture. The temple of Aahmes was only the latest, and we have apparently recovered the site of the temple of the XII and XIX dynasties. It is larger, and in the middle of the *temenos*: but it seems to have been entirely cleared out by Aahmes for his new buildings, leaving only the brick wall around the foundation."—*Academy*.

TELL FERÂIN.—Mr. Petrie sought here for the site of the long-lost city, Buto. He speaks of the result in these terms: "Tell Ferâin was a great city, of the rank of Saïs, Bubastis and Tanis. Its ruins lie in two large divisions, 50 to 60 ft. high, with a broad space between them leading to a great temple-enclosure of massive brickwork, like the great walls of Saïs or Tanis. This enclosure is about 900 ft. long and 700 ft. wide. Within it is a rectangular cleared area, where the temple stood," etc.—*Academy*, March 13.

GIZEH.—The great Sphinx by the Pyramids of Gizeh, the uncovering of which was mentioned in the last number of the JOURNAL (p. 80), is an immense bed of cut rock, 70 metres long and higher than the highest house. Its use has never been discovered. It was one of Mariette's pet projects to uncover it: he expected to make extraordinary discoveries in a work which belongs to the early prehistoric times of Egypt. It is estimated that 20,000 frs. more are necessary to complete the work of uncovering, and M. Renan appeals to the public for this sum, through the *Journal des Débats* (March 25), which was so successful in organizing the Luxor subscription.

KABASA.—Mr. Petrie identifies this city with the present Senhur, which stands on part of a large Greco-Roman site and preserves many remains of that period. In this identification, as well as in that of Buto = Tell Ferâin, Mr. Petrie takes Ptolemy as his authority.—*Academy*, March 13.

LUXOR.—M. Maspero writes (March 2) to the *Journal des Débats*, "Le déblaiement de Louqsor avance lentement, mais il avance. Aujourd'hui même les négociations nécessaires pour l'expropriation des maisons subsistantes ont été terminées et la démolition commencera vers la fin de la semaine. Je commence même à croire que je réussirai à déplacer la mosquée avant la fin de l'année. Les négociations ont naturellement ralenti la marche des travaux, nous avons cependant abaissé le niveau de huit mètres dans la moitié de la première cour et sur le front nord du pylone. Au cours des excavations, j'ai eu la bonne fortune de déblayer une colonne de granit rose, admirable de travail et de conservation. Elle représente Ramses II, debout; c'est à mon sens, l'œuvre la plus belle que nous ayons de cette époque de l'histoire Égyptienne."—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 26.

NAUKRATIS.—The Council of the Hellenic Society has made a further grant of 100 l. towards the excavations at Naukratis now being conducted by Mr. Ernest Gardner.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 27.

In continuation of the news given in the last number of the JOURNAL (II, 81), the following progress in the excavations at Naukratis may be noted, from Mr. Gardner's letters. Under date of March 6 he says: "As the cemetery has been finished, the temple of Aphrodite now takes precedence, . . and it still holds its place as the richest site of excavation. The two wells discovered to the N. of the temple . . have been thoroughly cleared, . . and a considerable amount of good early pottery has been found in them; three or four early painted jugs are all but perfect; and one splendid bowl, some 18 ins. in diam. inscribed and painted with a double frieze of beasts, birds, &c., has been recovered. . . The clearing of the building itself has been almost completed. The *temenos* of the Samian Hera is now definitely fixed. . . I have now several fragments

of pottery, . . all dedicated to Hera. I have also come on the brick foundations of a large stone building, probably the temple itself.”—*Academy*, March 27.

SYÊNÊ=ASSUÂN.—With the permission of Gen. Grenfell, the Egyptian soldiers at Assuân are being employed in disinterring a remarkable line of tombs in the sandstone cliffs which face the old town of Syênê, between the two old Coptic monasteries. “One of them is remarkable on account of both its size and its form. It is really a twin-tomb, with two entrances, the roof of one of the tombs being supported on rows of square columns cut out of the rock, the roof of the other on rows of round columns. Inside, however, there is no division between the two original sepulchres, and we walk through long avenues of columns, which call to mind the columns of the cathedral of Cordova or the mosque of Kairwân. . . Here and there on the walls and columns are rude sculptures, picked out with red paint. The tomb belonged originally to a high official of the Old Empire, who lived, according to an inscription on the external face of the tomb, in the reign of Nofer-ka-ra. Unfortunately, however, there were several kings of this name in the first seven dynasties. Prof. Maspero believes that this particular one will prove to be the Nofer-ka-ra or Pepi II of the VI dynasty, whose pyramid he opened four years ago; but the rudeness of the sculptures as compared with those on monuments of the VI, or even of the III and IV dynasties which I have seen elsewhere, almost tempts me to think that he may turn out to be the Nofer-ka-ra of the II or III dynasty.” To the N. of this tomb is one which is the finest and most beautiful of those found thus far; indeed in many respects it is unique. It may confidently be ascribed to the XII dynasty. “We first enter a large and lofty hall, flanked by two aisles which are separated from it by massive columns. A flight of steps next leads us into a long vaulted corridor, on either side of which are large niches containing figures of the dead in the form of mummies, standing upright, carved out of the rock and painted. On the stuccoed walls are other figures and hieroglyphs, exquisitely painted, the colours being as fresh as if they had been laid on but yesterday. The corridor opens into a second pillared hall, at the end of which is a shrine formed of large blocks of stone fitted into a recess in the rock, and painted with rare finish and brilliancy.” All the tombs had been violated during the Roman epoch, and the old-empire tomb turned into a common cemetery. Gen. Grenfell has also opened some Coptic graves, cleared out the roof of a temple and excavated the great court at Philae, etc.—Prof. Sayce in *Academy*, March 20.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, in the *Academy* of May 1, announces that Gen. Grenfell is making rapid progress with his interesting discoveries.

The great sixth-dynasty tomb proves to be inviolate: the shaft, at the bottom of which was the rock-cut sepulchral chamber with two mummies, was reached through a solid mass of later mummies and mummy cases, some eight feet thick. The vault contained several inscribed steles, and some specimens of pottery.

Prof. Sayce gives a pleasant account of some of his own investigations in a letter dated Cairo, April 10, with a postscript from Venice, published in the *Academy* of May 1.

ASIA.

SIAM.

CHIENG-MAI.—Some ancient ruins of considerable interest have lately been discovered in Siam, in the neighborhood of Chieng-mai. As yet it has been found impossible to pronounce definitely on their date, but they are unquestionably older than the foundation of the Kingdom of Ayuthia in 1350. An interesting feature in the discovery is, that the material used in the construction of the buildings is laterite (*sic*), whereas the modern Siamese use only brick. Some ancient inscriptions have also been brought to light in the same district: they are written in a character that is no longer decipherable by native scholars generally, though a knowledge of it is still preserved among a chosen few.—*Athenæum*, May 1.

HINDUSTAN.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF INDIA.—We learn that Dr. J. Burgess, C. I. E., has been appointed, by the Viceroy, Director General of all the archæological surveys of India, and placed in charge of the conservation of ancient monuments, and of epigraphy. Mr. J. F. Fleet, late Epigraphist, returns to his revenue duties.

General Cunningham resigned the direction of the archæological survey last year, and this has led to a reorganization of the establishment on a different basis. Bengal, the North-West provinces, and the Punjaub, together with Rajpootana, Central India and Chota Nagpore, have been formed into three districts, and a surveyor, with two or more assistants and staff, as in Bombay, appointed to each. Dr. Burgess will remain in charge of his present work in Bombay and Madras. "Under this arrangement, every part of the Indian Empire will have its archæological surveyor, who, with his assistants, will be able, before many years are over, to give us a very full and careful account of all the ancient monuments, and will enable the Government to publish much interesting and valuable informa-

tion on the subject.”—Mr. James Gibbs, *Society of Arts*, meeting of April 2.

PENUKONDA.—Mr. A. Rea, of the archæological survey of Southern India, says, in a recent report:—“On arrival at Penukonda, on the 23rd December, 1885, I commenced a thorough survey of the many buildings found here. The fortifications encircle a group of rocky hills, and, though extensive, are much ruined. The principal buildings are in the fort. They are much in the same style as such structures at Vijayanagar. The Mahal Palace, now used as a Munsif’s court, and a number of tombs, are designed in the Hindu-Saracenic style of the palace buildings at Vijayanagar. Two temples close by are covered with sculptured scenes from the Ramayana and Saivite puranas; these are after the style of those on the Hazara Rama temple at Vijayanagar. There are large numbers of various classes of buildings, tanks and wells—some of the latter cut to a great depth—scattered about the hills enclosed by the walls. The most important of these are being surveyed, and the numerous inscriptions copied. Regarding the extremely incomplete and ruined state of the ancient fort-walls, my impression is, that it is chiefly due to indiscriminate destruction carried on by people about the place. Even just now, coolies are engaged demolishing them at various places, and removing the stones, but by whose orders, or for what purpose, I do not know. There is no one to look after the many ruins, and they seem to be at the disposal of any person in want of ready-cut building material. For want of available funds to repair the boundary walls of the *Ramaswami* and *Esvara* temples, the fine sculptures there are being irretrievably injured by persons mischievously inclined. With the numerous deserted buildings the case is even worse; they seem to be at everybody’s disposal. For a place of the historical importance of Penukonda, it is a matter of regret that its ancient features should thus be wantonly destroyed.”

GOOTY.—*Ancient Hindu Fortifications.*—In a report by Mr. A. Rea, First Assistant, Archæological Survey of Southern India, he says:—“I examined the ancient remains at Gooty, but, with the exception of the extensive range of fortified buildings, there are no other remains of archæological importance in the place. The fort is of Vijayanagar date, said to have been constructed by Krishnadeva Raya. It is built on a cluster of large hills, and is an interesting example of Hindu fortification. It occupies a position of great natural strength, and must have been in parts—notably the fortifications on the high north-east peak—almost impregnable. The same system of re-entering gateways flanked by bastions, as we find at Vijayanagar, differing in each case by the slightly altered character of the two sites, seems to have been followed here. From what we see and learn of these and other military works, there is

no doubt but that the Hindu military engineers thoroughly understood the theory and practice of a system of fortification perfectly suited to their mode of warfare. When the best specimens of the numerous examples scattered throughout this part of the country have been systematically examined and studied, and the exact theory of their mode of defence reduced to a system, it should prove an interesting addition to our knowledge of the works of a former age."

THE AJUNTA CAVES.—In the year 1872, the Government of India sanctioned their first grant of Rs. 5,000 from Imperial revenues for the purpose of obtaining "copies of the celebrated frescoes at the Ajunta caves, on the understanding that Mr. Griffiths, the artist, will first report whether the work is feasible." These caves lie on the borders of the Nizam's Dominions, 55 miles from Arungabad. The oldest of them are assigned to about 200 B. C.; the most modern to the year 600 A. D.; thus they furnish a continuous narrative of Buddhist art during 800 years. They consist of twenty-four monasteries and five temples, all hewn out of the solid rock, supported by lofty pillars, richly ornamented with sculpture and covered with highly finished paintings. These latter give their real value to the caves. They have, as Mr. Griffiths says, "all the elements of a living, growing art; all the characteristics found in Italian art of the 13th and 14th century, and which, like it, might have attained the highest state of development if it had not been checked by the revival of Brahmanism and the rise of Jainism." The paintings are not frescoes in the true sense of the word. The rough surface of the wall appears to have been covered with a thin coating of cow-dung, mixed with powdered trap and rice-husks. A thin smooth plaster for the ground colour was next laid, upon which the designs were drawn and then painted. The light and shade are very good, and the paintings must have originally been in the most brilliant colours. Seen at the proper distance every touch falls into its right place. As in the Italian pictures of the fourteenth century, a truthful rather than a beautiful rendering of a story is the principal object. Hills, rivers, seas and houses are conventional, but most of the objects are faithfully treated. There are pictures of Buddha, his disciples and his devotees; of long processions and street scenes and battles; of hunting scenes with men on horseback; of elephant fights; domestic scenes of love and marriage and death; festivals, with men and women singing, dancing, and playing on musical instruments; groups of women performing religious austerities; and scenes from the market-place of buying and selling, preparing food and carrying water—in a word, these wonderful frescoes give us a perfect panorama of every phase of Indian life, from the reign of Asoka to shortly before the expulsion of the Buddhist faith from India. "The drawings," says Mr. Griffiths, "have

life in them, and for purposes of art education, no better examples can be placed before an Indian student. The human faces are full of expression—the limbs are drawn with grace and action, the flowers bloom, the birds soar, and the beasts spring or fight, or patiently carry burdens. The sameness of detail, and the way in which, in many cases, a story runs on from a painting, and is continued in the sculpture, seem to point out that the sculptures and the paintings are the work of the same artists.” Who these artists were must forever remain a mystery. The pictures have been attributed to Egyptians and Italians, or, from the common occurrence of Greek fretwork as an ornament, to artists trained in the school of Bactrian Greeks. But the intimate knowledge of native life and the absence of foreign allusions make it probable that the men who painted the pictures were natives of India.

Mr. Griffiths first started for Ajunta in the company of four native students on the 7th December, 1872. They stayed till the 20th May following, and as they had to live in the caves they suffered from ill-health. Nevertheless, Mr. Griffiths proved that it would be possible to make copies of the faded and mutilated paintings. The question now arose as to whether it would not be advisable to remove the paintings from the walls of the caves, as had been successfully done with some of the frescoes in Italy. In May, 1874, Mr. Griffiths was deputed on duty to Europe to acquaint himself with the practice in vogue for the removal of frescoes. The Secretary of State, however, interfered and ordered that no proposal should be entertained of removing the paintings from their present position, and that all such examples of Indian art should, whenever practicable, be preserved *in situ*. In 1874–75, the work of copying the pictures was formally resumed, and as it would necessarily occupy some years a bungalow was built for the draftsmen, and the caves were provided with doors and shutters. Henceforth the work was carried on every cold season, with one interruption from famine and one for furlough. In 1881 it was resolved to keep four of the more experienced draftsmen permanently at the caves, Mr. Griffiths paying them a monthly visit of inspection during the year. Each batch of copies as they were completed were forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, after the paintings had been photographed. When the work was brought to a close the other day, the expenditure incurred from first to last was only Rs. 55,152. It may give some idea of the magnitude of the operations if we add that the amount of canvas used was 166,888 square yards. We have full lists of the work done in the appendices attached to Mr. Griffiths’ reports. There are in all 165 copies of paintings; 160 copies of panels; and 374 water-colour drawings of the ornamental panels of the walls and ceilings, executed on a reduced scale with a view to their publication. The paint-

ings vary in size from 25 feet by 11 feet downwards, and owing to the large dimensions of the pictures some of the pieces of canvas had to be specially manufactured. The first part of the work having been happily and successfully accomplished, it remains to render these copies available to artists and art students throughout the world. The whole of the copies are to be finally located in London, and the work, as Mr. Griffiths suggests, of reproducing the pictures for book publication had better be prepared there.—*Times of India*. [*Indian items are communicated by Mr. Robert Sewell.*]

TURKESTAN.

TOKMAK.—*Christian cemeteries.*—The *Turkestan Messenger* publishes a letter stating that two ancient Christian sepulchres have just been discovered in the plain of Tchouia, in the district of Tokmak. One near Tokmak itself was discovered by Dr. Poiarkoff, and the other in the environs of Pishpeck was brought to light during the operations of the Topographical Survey. The latter extends over rather more than thirty square yards, and its surface is covered with a quantity of gravestones, bearing angular inscriptions, surmounted by a cross. Dr. Poiarkoff has requested permission to carry out some excavations in the cemetery, at his own expense.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 13.

AFGHANISTAN.

BAMIAN.—Capt. M. G. Talbot has recently visited the rock-cut caves of Bamian, in Northern Afghanistan, about whose sculptured figures so much has been written and conjectured. A letter from him was read at a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society (March 15), in which he describes five of these figures: a male idol, 173 ft. high; a female, 120 ft.; a smaller, much injured, figure, 50 or 60 ft.; a seated figure in a niche, and a standing figure. There were paintings on the roofs of the niches of the first two of these. Both are hewn out of the conglomerate rock, but the finishing touches and drapery were added by the application of stucco. Sir Henry Rawlinson made an interesting exposition of his own theories regarding these idols.—*Athenæum*, March 20.

PALESTINE.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—"Mr. Laurence Oliphant has discovered the ruins of two synagogues on the north-east shores of the lake of Galilee. One of these, at a place called Kanef, is a complete ruin; the walls of the other are standing to the height of 9 ft. An account of these ruins, with drawings, will appear in the new number of the Palestine Fund's *Quarterly Statement*." The dimensions of the latter ruin are

60 by 37 ft.; the height over the door is 6 ft. by 18 ins.; the width of the door is 4 ft. 6 ins. It is oriented, and the entrance is in the eastern wall. The architecture is plain and simple; no cornices or carvings were found, but the interior is so thickly strewn with masses of building stone, that some of the more ornamental features may have been concealed.

In view of this discovery, it is interesting to note M. Reinach's interesting comments on a Greek inscription from Phokaia (*Acad. des Insc.* March 19). This inscription shows that a Jewess named Tation had built the hall of the temple and the peristyle of the hypethra (ὑπαίθρα), and gave it to the Jewish community: in gratitude the synagogue honored her with a golden crown and the privilege of *proedria*. The distinction made by the text between the hall of the temple (οἶκος) and the peribolos of the hypethra is interesting for the architectural history of Jewish synagogues: the same characteristics are found in the Christian basilica of Tyre, built by Paulinus in 313. Both types, of synagogue and basilica, are derived from the Greco-Roman private house. This is the first information we possess of any synagogue outside of Judæa.—*Athenæum*, April 3; *Chronique des Arts*, April 3.

HEBRON.—The Mosque of Hebron, one of the oldest, has never been accurately described or even visited, as no European has been allowed to pass the external limits. The Ottoman Government has just caused an exact plan of it to be made, which will be of great assistance in making known this wonderful building, said by legend to have been founded by David and to contain the tombs of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 19.

JERUSALEM.—The famous monument called the *Tomb of the Kings* has become the property of France through the donation of the heirs of M. Isaac Pereire, who, together with his brother Emile, purchased it in 1878.—*Gazette Arch.* 1886, p. 51.

ASIA MINOR.

There seems to be a general impulse, of late years, to a thorough exploration of the important provinces of Asia Minor, and many countries are vying with each other in expeditions sent out for the purpose:—Germany, with her work at Pergamon under Humann and Conze; Austria, with her Lanckoronski expeditions to Lykia and Pamphylia; England, with Mr. Ramsay whose work has been so important for the geography of the least-known parts of the country; and America, with Dr. Sterrett, whose collection of inedited inscriptions will be, when published, the third great event in Anatolian epigraphy. The entire field is thus being thoroughly gone over, in its monuments, epigraphy and geography. From this energetic and continuous work the most important

results may be expected, and Asia Minor, until now the least-known, will become one of the most familiar of Eastern lands. The questions of the Hittites, of the relation of the Greeks of Asia Minor to the Oriental Empires, to the native races, and to Greece, will all receive new light.

Hittite Monuments.—Mr. Haynes, who accompanied the American expeditions of Dr. Sterrett and Dr. Ward, has lately received an appointment at Aïn-tab in the midst of the Hittite region. He has received funds from the New York branch of the Archæological Institute for the exploration of this region, and has already made the discovery, not only of a number of important Hittite sculptured monuments, but of several important sites, with ruins dating back to the Assyrian and pre-Assyrian periods. A statement of his first discoveries is given in the *Seventh Annual Report* of the Archæological Institute of America (May, 1886), from which we take the following extract:—

Mr. Haynes will undertake this summer an expedition “to examine, photograph, and report upon, not only the numerous Hittite remains, not yet published, which are to be found in that neighborhood, but also the early Christian churches said to exist upon the track of St. Paul’s journeys in Lycaonia and Pisidia. The following extract from a letter of Mr. Haynes, dated Aintab, 22 March, 1886, shows how large an opportunity for discovery is within his reach.

‘I made a short excursion of about fifty miles to the westward a few days ago, and photographed a group of eleven fine Hittite figures, seven of which are human and four animal. There are other defaced and broken sculptures scattered about, some of which are gathered into a Moslem graveyard close by. The ancient city once occupying this site was partly built upon an artificial mound, about a half mile in circuit and some thirty feet or more in height. The line of wall surrounding the lower city can be distinctly traced.

‘Our spring vacation of two weeks begins in nine days, and I shall occupy it in searching the upper part of the plain in which I photographed the above-mentioned sculptures. From a distance I have seen many artificial mounds. No one has ever examined them. It is a famous centre for Hittite inscriptions and sculptures. The plain is about one hundred miles in length from Antioch to Marash. It is the upper part, for about forty-five miles, that I propose to examine now, and I will write you if anything is found.’ ”

DR. STERRETT made his third trip through Asia Minor, after the close of Dr. Ward’s expedition to Babylonia, and largely increased his epigraphic stores. He is at present in Europe, preparing his collection of inscriptions for the press. They number nearly one thousand, and will be published with cursive transcription, translation, and comment in two large volumes of the series of the School of Classical Studies at Athens. Their preparation involves much research, and the first volume may not be ready during the present year.

MR. RAMSAY continues to make known the results of his journey by articles in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the *Archäologische Zeitung*, the *American Journal of Archæology*, and other publications.

AIGAI (NIMRÛD-KALESSI).—M. Reinach says, in the *Revue Arch.* 1886, p. 161, "In Jan. 1881, I explored for the first time, with MM. Ramsay and D. Baltazzi, the magnificent Greek ruins of Nimrûd-Kalessi, about four hours from Myrina. In accord with my fellow-travellers, I expressed the opinion that these ruins were those of the ancient Aegae (wrongly placed by all geographers at Guzel-Hissar, nearer the coast), and that they belonged in great part to the period of the Attali." On application, a firman was accorded by the Turkish Government, and M. Clerc passed several months at Nimrûd-Kalessi in 1882. "He opened a number of tombs and found some objects, a part of which are now in the Louvre; a detailed memoir on these excavations will appear in the *Bulletin* of 1886." Unfortunately, none of the architects attached to the Villa Medici came to draw up the plans of these immense ruins, and now this task has been undertaken by the German archæologists, MM. Bohn and Fabricius, who will also take photographs. According to them, the walls of the akropolis are of the Hellenic period; and the great building (the use of which is unknown) belongs to the period of the kings of Pergamon: they consider that the akropolis of Pergamon cannot be understood without an acquaintance with that of Nimrûd-Kalessi, and vice-versa. The necropolis is far from having been exhausted by M. Clerc: the tombs are not, as at Myrina, excavated in the tufa: they are built of blocks of trachyte, and covered with a single stone. M. Baltazzi, who accompanied the German archæologists and who was intimately acquainted with the locality from previous visits, commenced, with Hamdi-Bey, excavations in the necropolis, and had already opened forty tombs before the beginning of the winter; finding in them elegant pottery, terracotta heads and fragments (similar to those of Myrina but of different material and color) mirrors, bracelets, etc. All the coins found have the effigy of Aigai. The inscription of the temple of Apollon Chrestorios has been published by Fabricius in the *Mittheilungen* (x, p. 272). The remains of a large theatre, with vaults of the Roman period, have been recognized.

Necropolis of Jénidjé-Keui.—At a distance of two hours and a half from Nimrûd-Kalessi, M. Baltazzi has discovered a new necropolis, near the village of Jénidjé-Keui. "Several of the objects found are archaic and show great analogy to those of Assos; a terracotta reminds of the Phœnician bronzes found in Sardinia."—*Revue Arch.* 1886, I, pp. 161-3.

ELAIA.—The excavations commenced here by the Austrians are succeeding well. At the first stroke of the pick, they discovered the Christian necropolis, and, a few days after, the Roman necropolis.—*Revue Arch.* 1886, I, p. 163.

PERGAMON.—The great work on *The Antiquities of Pergamon*, of which one volume appeared in 1885, is to consist of eight folio volumes with the

following contents: i. Report on the excavations, by Humann; and study on the topography of Pergamon, by Conze. ii. The Sanctuary of Athena Polias. iii. The Agora, the altar of Zeus, and the temple of Dionysos. iv. The sculptures of the altar. v. The Augusteum and the surrounding porticos. vi. Other buildings, especially of the Roman period. vii. Other sculptures. viii. Inscriptions. The entire work will cost about \$550, a price against which M. Reinach justly protests, as it places a publication that ought to be in the hands of every lover of ancient art, beyond the reach of any but the best-endowed public libraries.

The following are the main conclusions of a report on the recent work at Pergamon, presented by Bohn to the Berlin Academy. The *agora*, situated on the akropolis, is anterior to the greatest development of the kingly power. Enlarged and beautified at the most brilliant period of the city's history, it was preserved almost intact up to the beginning of the Middle Ages, when the Byzantine walls on the S. and E. were built. The plan of the *agora* has been ascertained: its definite form was probably given to it by Eumenes II, who also may have raised the great altar. Among other ruins there has been found a small temple (7.60 by 12.30 met.), a Doric peristyle, on a stereobate of two steps: the columns, 5.15 met. in height, have 20 channellings. The central *akroterion* was probably a female statue. The substructure is of tufa, the rest of bluish marble. As the theatre near this temple is dedicated to Dionysos Kathegemon, it is conjectured that the temple itself was dedicated to the same divinity.

The excavations have been brought nearly to a close: the German Government accorded only with reluctance a subvention of about 50,000 mks., and this is to be the last. The new firman was to extend only to August of this year. Messrs. Humann and Conze arrived at Pergamon in September, and the work was to consist partly in completing the excavation of the new temple, and in uncovering all the section between the temple of Athena and the Hellenistic outer wall.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CITY.—At a meeting of the *Archäologische Gesellschaft* of Berlin, on March 2, Dr. Fabricius announced the discovery by him of the ruins of an ancient city to the N. W. of Pergamon, near the village of Aschaga Beiköi; and which he afterwards explored in conjunction with Messrs. Conze and Bohn. It is built on a hill: its walls and towers, well preserved, in some cases to the height of thirty courses, belong to the same style as those of Pergamon erected before Eumenes II. The city has a circumference of 1500 met., and a maximum diameter of 550. In the interior are ruins of many houses, of small sanctuaries, and of a theatre of remarkable plan. Outside the walls, on terraces, are cemeteries with colossal stone sarcophagi. To the S. are the ruins of a

small, four-triglyph Doric temple with peribolos. To the Roman period belong one of the wall-towers and a large aqueduct. The city was still inhabited in Byzantine times, as is shown by the remains of a church within the walls, which is the only building in which marble is used, all the others being built of the local granite. No inscription has yet been found to show the name of this city, and no definite assistance has been gained from literature.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* April 17.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

There has been a lull in archæological investigation in Greece, and no discoveries of any interest have been made since the archaic statues were found in February on the Akropolis of Athens.

ATHENS.—*Akropolis.*—It is said that the recent discoveries on the Akropolis are to be catalogued and published by a commission consisting of MM. Tsountas (inscriptions), Kabbadias and Koumanoudes (figured monuments). Whether this includes the last discoveries of archaic statues, inscriptions, etc., is not known. Since the last number of the JOURNAL was issued further detailed accounts of these discoveries have been published in the *Temps*, March 22, and *Athenæum*, Feb. 27.

English School.—The construction of the building for the English School, after the designs of Mr. Penrose, the eminent English architect, has been brought to a close, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy.

American School.—The Archæological Institute, having accepted the site offered by the Greek Government for the erection of the building for the American School, initiated a public subscription to secure the necessary building-fund. The \$25,000 required for the purpose were collected mainly in Boston, and the detailed plans are now almost ready. They have been prepared with great care by Professor Ware, of Columbia College, after consultation with Professors Goodwin and Allen. Every care has been taken to make the building a model of convenience and healthiness. It is to be considerably larger than the English School; and the arrangements also differ; every advantage being taken of the sunny side of the building. Mr. Trowbridge, son of the Harvard professor, who has had considerable practical experience, will superintend the work and see that the plans are faithfully executed.

BOIOTIA (PERDIKOVRYSI).—*Temple of Apollon Ptoos.*—Each number of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* contains an additional paper on the archaic statues discovered by M. Holleaux among the ruins of the

temple of Apollon Ptoos. In the March number two interesting bronze statuettes of the VI century are illustrated. The first bears a striking analogy to the Apollon of Naxos (*Arch. Ztg.* 1879, p. 84), and is related to the type of the Apollon sculptured by Kanachos for the temple of Branchidai: the inscription reads: *Εὐ[γ or F]ετίας ἀνέθεχε το(ι) Πτοίσο(ι)*. The second statuette, perhaps earlier in date, is of extremely rude workmanship, and bears the inscription: *Κίδος ἀνέθεχε το Πόλλονι τοῖ Πτοῖξι*. In the April number M. Holleaux illustrates a torso, in marble of Paros, which probably dates from the V century, and belongs to the second series of "Apollon" figures: he points out its resemblances to the Apollon of Piombino (Louvre) and the Strangford Apollon (Brit. Mus.), and its connection with the type of Kanachos.

KORINTH.—Dr. Dörpfeld has undertaken for the German Institute some excavations in the old Doric temple. The results were small, and consisted solely in small fragments of walls and stumps of columns: still it was possible to ascertain the ground-plan of the structure, the direction of the walls, one of the entrances, and the site of a statue. It seems probable that the temple was double, and sacred to two divinities.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* April 24.

KRETE.—**GORTYNA.**—A colossal draped female statue of Pentelic marble has been found, with the head and one arm missing. It is of somewhat late date, and its interest consists in being signed by a sculptor otherwise unknown: *Εἰσιδότης Ἀθηναῖος ἐποίησεν*, "Eisidotos, the Athenian, made it."—*Δελτίον τῆς Ἑστίας*, No. 479.

MANTINEIA.—A colossal statue of a diskobolos has been found here and sent to the museum at Athens.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* April 24.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

ANZIO.—On the border line between Anzio and Nettuno remains of an elegant Roman edifice have been found, with beautiful marble pavements, fragments of painted stucco, a charming statue of Mercury, etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 58.

BOLOGNA.—*Necropolis.*—In the *Notizie degli Scavi* for March, p. 67, Count Gozzadini gives an account of the excavations undertaken by him for the Government, during the winter, in that most interesting part of the Bolognese necropolis, the *podere Arnoaldi Veli* (see *JOURNAL*, I, 234). As usual, an upper stratum of Roman tombs was found, below which, at a depth of between 4 and 6 metres, were the Etruscan tombs: this great depth had not, however, protected any of them from violation and spoliation. For this reason, the objects found in the tombs were not remarkable, with the exception of a few fine painted vases. The discovery in one tomb

of a hoe or pick evidently dropped there by the violators of the tomb is considered by Sig. Gozzadini as important for determining whether it was the Romans or the Gauls who despoiled the necropolis: the form of the instrument being, as far as could be ascertained, entirely unknown to the Romans, it remains to be proved that it was used by the Gauls, who would then be, as Count Gozzadini is inclined to believe, the violators of the necropolis.

CAGLIARI (Sardinia).—*Roman Necropolis*.—On the Viale Principe Umberto, part of a Roman necropolis was discovered, in which a number of inscriptions have been found.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 104.

CANOSA, RUVO and GIOIA DEL COLLE.—*Antiquities*.—In this territory numerous finds of interesting works have been made. Of late, a number were purchased by the Museum of Bari, vases, statuettes, etc., while others remain at Ruvo. In *Ruvo* itself a remarkable series of vases was discovered, in December, in a tomb under the church of S. Sabino: they belong to the best period of the local art, and may be dated from the middle of the III century B. C. One of them has a remarkably interesting representation of Orestes pursued by the Erinyes and protected by Apollon. Among various other collections of vases, is one owned by Cav. Jatta, one of which is of quite a new form (like a footless *holmos*), and decorated with beautiful paintings from common life, in which varied expressions are given in the faces, in an almost unique manner. From some tombs at *Gioia del Colle* comes a collection of vases with careless designs belonging to the decadence of the local manufacture and probably imported from Ruvo.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 87–100.

CAERE=CERVETERI.—*Ex-votos*.—Several thousand terracotta ex-votos were found here at a depth of about 1.15 met.: they are remarkable both for their good preservation and for the beauty of their execution. They represent various parts of the human body, animals (doves, oxen, cows, bullocks), and divinities. There are many examples of Fortuna and of Juno Lucina: especially noteworthy are some archaic statuettes of Minerva *Egidarmata* with helm and shield; some figures playing on musical instruments; two beautiful figures, a satyr playing on the double tibia, and a seated Priapus; a veiled and seated female figure, and another kneeling. Of interest are two life-size archaic heads, some life-size Roman portrait-heads, and a number of beautifully-modelled female heads with the *stephane*, necklace and earrings evidently of Etruscan workmanship (cf. imitation of Etruscan jewelry). A votive terracotta bas-relief representing a sacrificial scene is unique. The vessels found were also votive reproductions in miniature of the large works. These objects were probably consecrated to some healing divinity whose temple existed on this site.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 38.

CHIUSI (near).—*Mosaic pavement*.—At Monte-Venere, near Chiusi, has been found a mosaic pavement, 6 by 4 metres. The central section represents a double hunt: above, three deer are pursued by a single hunter armed with a lance; below, two men, one armed with a two-edged ax, the other with a lance, attack a wild boar.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 79.

FANO (Island of) (Umbria).—In the same spot where the discovery was made, in 1884, of a beautiful archaic bronze statuette of the god Vertumnus, has been found another bronze statuette, in perfect preservation, representing Hercules, which seems to belong to the same class as the former.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 8.

FORLÌ.—*Prehistoric Station at Villanova*.—A new prehistoric station has been discovered at Villanova, 2 kil. from Forlì. Eleven circular or oval holes (*bucca di capanna*), with many objects which are of interest for the prehistoric period of the province, were examined. A careful study of these objects led the discoverer to assign them to the first iron age.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 31.

OSTIA.—The excavations undertaken in December and January led to the uncovering of a broad street flanked to the E. by a public brick building of uncertain use, and to the W. by another of *opera quadrata*, similar to the *Horrea* or warehouses: the group is grandiose and symmetrical. Several interesting fragments of sculpture came to light.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 25.

ROME.—*Latin or Etruscan origin of Rome*.—Mr. J. H. Middleton, in his *Ancient Rome in 1885*, made the extraordinary statement, that an Etruscan necropolis had been found in Rome; proving the existence of a previous Etruscan settlement on the site, and thus contradicting all received notions as to the Latin origin of Rome. This is merely a symptom of the growing Etruscophilia that possesses so many archaeologists. Prof. Lanciani, than whom no one has more authority on the subject, remarks (*Athenæum*, March 13), "As I have had the official charge of scientific investigation in the area of the new quarters, in which the alleged discovery would have taken place, and as I have brought to light, as it were with my own hands, the fourteen thousand objects belonging to the earliest Esquiline necropolis, upon the nature of which this new theory of a pre-Roman Etruscan city is based, I may be allowed, I hope, to express my opinion on the subject *en pleine connaissance de cause*. To begin at once from the conclusion, I say that nothing has been found within the last sixteen years, either in the new or the old quarters of Rome, which can give any foundation to the above statement." The simple fact is, that the Latin tombs contained a large proportion of imported Etruscan pottery. Various accounts of the finds in this inter-

esting archaic necropolis have been given in the JOURNAL, vol. I, pp. 292, 445, 468.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION.—Shortly after the Italians entered Rome, the Government instituted an Archæological Commission formed of the most competent authorities, without distinction of political opinion, who have general charge of all archæological work in the city. This Commission has shown itself most efficient in insuring the protection and discovery of ancient monuments. *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale*.—In this organ of the Commission are edited the most important works found: this important publication has just entered, with the year 1886, on a new series, under a different system, in which the many discoveries, whose importance is on the increase with every year, shall be promptly and fully described and those of greater interest fully illustrated. No better proof of the activity of the Commission can be given than the *Acts* published in the last number for 1885, which show the work of that year, and from which we take the following interesting facts (see also under *New quarter in the Ghetto* p. 221). *Museo Urbano*.—The cession of the Botanical Gardens has been obtained for the erection of a museum, or rather a gigantic store-house in which the results of excavations shall be classified and exhibited. This was accorded by a vote of the Communal Council on May 2, 1885. By decree of the Giunta on May 30, the direction of the building of this museum was confided to Comm. R. Lanciani, and it was expected that the building would be finished during the coming summer. *Photographs of monuments*.—The Commission is forming a large collection of photographs of the monuments that are disappearing through the execution of the *piano regolatore*, whatever may be their importance. *Archæological Registers*.—The following registers are accurately kept: (a) daily report of the inspectors; (b) daily journal of objects discovered, with note of their provenance; (c) general repertory of objects collected; (d) annual catalogue of objects arranged in order and ready to be placed in museums; (e) register of objects delivered to be restored, with the description of their original condition and of the restoration. *City Walls*.—The many fragments of the agger of Servius Tullius, as well as of the wall of Aurelian, that have come to light recently, have received much attention from the Commission: many of these being connected with private dwellings, it was not always easy or possible to obtain their preservation. *Destruction of mediæval monuments*.—It is unfortunate that the influence of archæologists has not been sufficient to prevent the destruction of many monuments worthy of preservation: one reason is, perhaps, that even they do not attach much importance to the relics of mediæval Rome, and make hardly more than a platonic protest in such cases.

New quarter in the Ghetto.—In consequence of the important discoveries which it is expected will be made through the building of the new quarter in the area of the Ghetto, the Archæological Commission has requested the authorities to make the lines of the *piano regolatore* agree with those of the principal monuments already known, especially the porticos of Octavia and Philip, the crypt of Balbus, and the theatre of Marcellus. It has also asked that the monuments which exist above ground but are now almost completely hidden by modern houses, especially the temple of Jupiter in the portico of Octavia, should be uncovered. The Giunta has acceded to these requests and voted 5,000 frs. for the archæological exploration of the Ghetto.—The Commission has commenced a collection of photographic views of the Ghetto, representing not only each street, but all of the most remarkable buildings in every detail.

Preservation of the Walls.—The Communal Council has approved two orders of the day presented by Comm. de Rossi. The first required that the walls of Rome near the Porta Salara, which belong to the time of Belisarius, should be preserved: this will cost the city 275,000 frs. The second, of a more comprehensive character, invited the Giunta to place itself in accord with the Government for the preservation of all the walls of the city.—*Italie* of Rome, Feb. 26.

The preservation of Monuments.—A number of attacks have been made on the vandalism from which old Rome is suffering through the rebuilding of the city. To one of these, published in the London *Morning Post* (No. 35,489), the syndic of Rome, duke Torlonia, wrote a reply refuting the charge, and asserting that nowhere were monuments so respected and preserved as in Rome, and enumerating many instances of the fact. It is undoubtedly true that every effort is made to preserve classical monuments of note, but the fact remains that many important buildings have been torn down, a few of which have been noticed in the JOURNAL (I, p. 450; II, p. 94).

Among the monuments whose preservation has been lately assured are (1) the Palazzo De Regis; (2) the Aurelian walls; (3) the *fornice di Claudio* in the Via del Nazareno; (4) the Tiberine Emporium. The Giunta has purchased three of the fine sarcophagi found on the Via Salaria. The discoveries made in Rome during the first four months of the year are elaborately chronicled in the monthly numbers of the *Bullettino della Commissione*.

Publication of Latin Inscriptions.—The *Bulletin Epigraphique* announces that Professor Henzen is preparing a collection of typical Roman inscriptions which will be up to the latest lights in this department of knowledge, and which is intended to supersede both Wilmanns and Orelli.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 13.

Barracks of the Equites Singulares.—On p. 90 we gave a number of inscriptions found here, set up by members of this choice body of Roman soldiery during the II and III centuries. Further excavations have brought to light many more, forming now a total of at least 50.—*Nuova Antologia*, March 16; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 12–22; *Athenæum*.

PROFESSOR LANCIANI has written to the *Athenæum* (March 13) a very interesting letter on the barracks of the *Equites Singulares*. He considers those recently found near the Lateran to be the ancient ones, as they are built in the reticulated style of masonry; a style which went out of fashion and was altogether put aside by Roman architects long before the reign of Septimius Severus, who built the new ones. Prof. Lanciani says, "I cannot speak of these finds without a certain degree of enthusiasm, because I have never seen forty-three marble pedestals or marble slabs inscribed with nearly one hundred pages of minute records discovered in one and the same hall, and in less than a week's time. The portion of the barracks brought to light in the Via Tasso runs parallel with an antique street 13 ft. wide, and contains a hall more than 90 ft. long, and small apartments on each side of it, the whole built in the reticulated work of Hadrian's time. The inscriptions must be divided into two classes: those raised at the expense of an individual; and those raised by subscription among a certain number of men, which number varies from a minimum of six to a maximum of forty. The cause of all this display of devotion and tenderness towards the gods, or towards the emperors, is but one—the joy of these veterans to be *missi honesta missione*, viz., to obtain an honorable *congé* after twenty-five years of faithful service. . . Of the statues which stood on the pedestals above described two only have been brought to light, besides many fragments of others. The first, headless and of rather common workmanship, is considered by some to have represented the genius of the barracks; the second is a noble work of art—indeed, one of the most perfect marble statues discovered in Rome within my recollection. It represents a young Bacchus, whose curly, silky, womanly hair, tied on the forehead with a *vitta* and crowned with ivy, falls in graceful ringlets on the shoulders. A light *chlamys* descends from the left forearm around the lower half of the body." Its exquisite finish and perfect preservation make it one of the finest statues of Bacchus in existence.

Forum.—Excavations are to be undertaken, near the temple of Castor and Pollux and on the side of the Palatine, to uncover the north side of the house of the Vestals: this will settle the question as to the side on which the main entrance was situated. Some consider it to have been on the *Via Sacra*, others on the *Vicus Vestæ*, which separated it from the temple of Castor and Pollux.—*Italie*, March 20.

Archaistic Statue.—On Jan. 28, in the gardens of Sallust, was found a life-size winged female figure, of archaistic character and architectural style: both hands raise the edge of the peplos (cf. archaic statues of kanephoroi). The figure stands equally on both feet.

Group of the Three Graces.—On Via Torre dei Conti has come to light a marble group of the Three Graces; $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size. The position is the usual one: two facing the spectator, the third turning her back. For beauty of design, excellence of execution, and perfect preservation this is one of the best pieces of sculpture discovered in Rome of late years.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* 1886, p. 112.

Mithraeum.—In another newly-explored part of the mansion of the Nummii Albini, near the new Ministry of War, came to light in December an interesting sanctuary of Mithras, which is but another proof of the extensive worship of this Persian divinity in Rome. The chief interest is in a wall-painting of Mithras slaying the bull, probably the first example of the scene in colors that has come to light; the two principal figures are accompanied by the dog, the scorpion, the two lamp-bearers. The figure of Mithras has a purple cap, tunic, kandys and leggings, and the head is surrounded with a kind of nimbus or aureole.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* April, 1886.

Mosaic of Rape of Persephone.—In a tomb near the 3rd milestone of the Via Portuensis, was found a mosaic pavement (11 ft. by 7) representing, in colors, the rape of Persephone by Haides. The picture, evidently copied from some famous original, is quite exquisite in color, in outline, and in workmanship, and its preservation, in most parts, is unique. In the central compartment, Haides is represented in his chariot holding the inanimate body of Persephone with his left arm, while with his right he drives his team of four magnificent black horses, whose names are written near their heads (ΖΟΦΙΟΞ, ΕΡΕΒΕΥΞ, ΧΘΟΝΙΟΞ, and ΑΥΓΑΙΟΞ). Athena is represented running forward with lance reversed: the quadriga is preceded by Hermes *ψυχροπομπός*, and followed by Persephone's companion nymphs, whose attitudes of surprise and horror are quite impressive. In the border, the corners are occupied by medallions enclosing life-size heads of the four seasons, and the space between them by pictures of green ducks, peacocks, and other domestic birds.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 477; *Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* 1886, pp. 49, 106–8; *Athenæum*, April 17.

Archaic Necropolis.—In the construction of a drain on *Via dello Statuto*, some very ancient tombs, belonging to the group illustrated by Cav. M. S. de Rossi (*Bull.* 1885, p. 39), have come to light. They are of various forms and contents, and some of them have been transported bodily to be exhibited in the new museum.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* 1886, p. 112.

Tombs on Via Nomentana.—In the Villa Patrizi workmen have begun to uncover a building which is probably sepulchral, built with large blocks of reddish tufa. By it were found several inscriptions. The first is on a stele of travertine with semi-circular top, and reads: M·VALERI·M·F|APOLONI|INFR·P·XII|INAGR·P·XIIIX. The second is on a marble slab and gives the name of the builder of the Mausoleum: CN·DOMITIVS·HELIVS|SE VIVO·FECIT·SIBI·DOMI|TIAE·HELPIDI·ET·DOMITIAE|CALPVRNIAE FELICITATI·|FIL·ET·CALPVRNIAE·NICE|CONIVGI·ET·LIBERTIS·LI|BERTABVSQVE·POST MEIS. 16 other funerary inscriptions from the same locality are given in the *Bullettino*.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* April, 1886; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 80.

Villa Patrizi.—In building a convent for the French Sisters, just outside Porta Pia, workmen have commenced to uncover a sepulchral group of great importance, enclosed by a common wall 18 met. long and having a single door (1.40 met. wide) adorned with brick pilasters. The sepulchral chambers, which contain inscriptions in place, have not yet been visited.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 53.

Palace of the Annii.—In the Villa Casali on the Cœlian, the palace of the Annii has been rediscovered. The vestibule is ornamented with a double colonnade, and paved in white and black mosaic, the design of which represents colossal figures, tritons and nereids swimming: the mosaic is one of the largest found, measuring 30 by 33 feet. One of the bath-rooms contains a remarkable mosaic floor representing two athletes who have just been fighting in the presence of their two trainers. Many pieces of sculpture were recovered in demolishing a wall, including a number of busts, probably of the family of the Annii, and an interesting unique relief of the flaying of Marsyas.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* 1886, p. 108; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 11; *Athenæum*, April 17.

The Palatine.—The excavations at the foot of the N. E. corner of the Palatine, between S. Maria Liberatrice and San Teodoro, for the construction of the new entrance to the Palatine and the Forum, have thrown light on the topography of the *zona Velabrense* between the Clivo della Vittoria and the Vico Tusco (cf. *Bullettino* on p. 236 of JOURNAL). The architectural constructions brought to light, though not important in themselves, are of interest as belonging to all three periods of Roman history, royal, republican, and imperial.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 51.

First-century Imperial Buildings.—In making a drain on the axis of the castle of Saint Angelo, at about 50 met. from the N. bastion, was found a group of buildings of the first century built in "cortina neroniana" of great perfection. Nine rooms have, up to the present, been explored, all situated around a piscina which is full of human bones to the height of 1.80 m. The building, perhaps connected with the gardens of

Nero, was sumptuously decorated : marble staircases ; pavements of polichrome mosaic ; walls with Pompeian frescos.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 22–3.

Via Portuense.—The pavement of the Via Portuense at the foot of the hill of Monteverde has been uncovered : it is flanked with *columbaria* of the first century, which, when explored, will probably yield a rich harvest of works of art. The details of the construction of one of these are remarkable for beauty and precision.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 81.

Travertine Quarries.—These quarries exist near the *Acque Albule* on the Via Tiburtina. From them the Romans extracted *five millions and a half cubic ft.* of travertine : from them came the materials for the Colosseum, theatre of Marcellus, Septa, bridges, etc. The road leading to them was important, as is shown by the numerous notable tombs and mausoleums by which it is bordered. The quarries have just been re-opened.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 24.

IMPORTANT OBJECTS FOUND IN ROME DURING THE YEAR 1885.

On p. 240 of vol. I of the JOURNAL we gave a selected list of important objects found in Rome during 1884, taken from the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale*. We now do the same for the year 1885, making use of the catalogue given in the closing issue of the *Bullettino* for 1885. It is but right to add that, for some unknown reason, many of the most important objects, like the bronze statues of athletes and of Bacchus (JOURNAL I, pp. 237, 443) are omitted from this list.

Paintings.—13 fragments of wall-paintings of little value. A mosaic pavement, found outside of Porta Portese, and attributed to the time of the first Antonines. In the centre the rape of Persephone ; in the corners the four seasons (see a description of this mosaic on p. 223).

Sculpture.—Statues of Jupiter ; Jupiter Serapis ; 3 of Juno, two of which are remarkably fine ; Minerva ; Diana triformis ; 2 of Venus ; Isis-Fortuna ; 3 of Hercules ; Muse ; Genius of Sleep ; Paris ; etc. The Hercules from S. Andrea della Valle and the Paris are fine pieces of sculpture. Fourteen busts and heads, several being family portraits ; six torsi ; six alto-reliefs, of which one contains the head of a colossal female figure, probably Juno, in a broad and grandiose style, found near S. Andrea della Valle ; two sarcophagi ; etc.

Metal Objects.—Small articles of gold, silver, bronze, lead and iron ; coins ; works in bone.

Terracottas.—Part of a frieze of elegant Greek style representing a short and monstrous figure (Bes?) between two sphinxes, one male and the other female ; another portion of a similar frieze with sphinx, masks, etc ; some lamps, several of which are of remarkable beauty and rarity.

Archaic Tombs.—49 of the archaic tombs found in the Via dello Statuto on the Esquiline have been reconstructed, with their original contents, which are of unique interest: a complete catalogue of these objects is given in the *Bullettino* by PROF. ALBERTO PARISOTTI.

SAN GINESIO (Picenum).—*Greek Bronzes.*—In the February number of the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1886, pp. 39–48) Count Silveri-Gentiloni has given a minute description of some extremely interesting and artistic bronzes very similar to those of Capua and Kume which Helbig (*Ann. Inst.* 1880, p. 223) considers to be, not Etruscan works, but products of Greek metal-work imported by commerce from Chalkis either through Kume and Neapolis or Tarentum. These finds prove the existence of an Italic settlement in the Picenum. The two most important pieces were much injured by the ignorant workmen who found them and secretly sold them in Rome. The greater part of each vase was purchased by the Museum of Karlsruhe. The oinochoe has a band of finely-drawn fantastic animals, partly in relief and partly in *graffito*, of which the illustration gives no adequate idea: the figure that forms the handle is archaic; its feet rest on a palmette flanked by crouching rams, while its head rests between the tails of two seated lions. This piece surpasses anything of the kind yet found. The *situla* with its handle formed of Tritons is also of most beautiful workmanship. Many other vases were found in the same tomb, but many were injured or destroyed. A helmet (*galea*) of cast bronze, chiselled and engraved, found with them, is considered the finest in existence, surpassing those at Bologna, Rome, Lodi, and Pesaro. A number of other arms were found in the tomb, and not a single piece of earthenware.

SPOLETO.—In front of the communal palace have been discovered the remains of a large Roman edifice. The peristyle was entirely paved with an elaborate mosaic, and the walls covered with encaustic paintings on plaster.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 8–9.

TARQUINII=CORNETO.—*Museum.*—The importance and fruitfulness of the excavations carried on during the last few years have led to the establishment of a local Etruscan Museum, where all the objects found are to be placed.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 9.

TERNI.—About two kilometres from Terni, have been found numerous tombs, whose contents, if the excavations had been properly conducted and supervised, would have thrown much light on the early population of this province, of the early period of which so little remains. Some of the tombs were for inhumation, some for cremation: the former being either simple trenches, or trenches walled and covered with calcareous stone; the latter consisting of urns containing the ashes. Among the

objects are bronze fibulae, bracelets, lances, "rotelle," knife-razors, "pendaglietti," etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 9–11.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

MARSALA (Sicily).—*Christian Antiquities*.—Invited by the prefect of Trapani, Prof. Salinas, director of the Museum of Palermo, visited the so-called *Grotta della Sibilla*, where, instead of the reported classical antiquities, he found a Christian monument of great importance, no other examples of which are known in Sicily. It is entirely decorated with paintings which still retain the classical style: its pavement was in mosaic, of which fragments of the greatest beauty remain. Steps were taken to protect the remnants of this mosaic, and all the wall-paintings were copied by the light of torches, after removing, by water, the calcareous crust that covered them. *Catacombs of Marsala*.—At the same time, copies were made of some hitherto unknown frescos in the Catacombs of Marsala: one of these represents the Good Shepherd.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 103–4.

MILAN.—The fine collection of works of art and of manuscripts belonging to Count Trotti has recently been sold. The greater part has been bought by the well-known dealer Sig. Baslini. Com. Hoepli bought, for an enormous sum, the rest of the collection: the manuscripts and miniatures. Among these is an *Officium Mariae*, a gem of the Lombard school of the xv cent.; another *Officium* in 4to, in a Venetian binding of the xv cent.; and many other wonderful specimens of Italian miniature painting.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 19.

FRANCE.

APT.—In digging a well in the house of M. Reboulin, some workmen came upon remains of Roman walls, at a depth of 8 metres. On demolishing them, there was found, at 12 met., a deposit of 26 bronze and copper vessels, hidden in a hole in the rock. They consist of (1) a lamp; (2) 7 vases with raised handles and mouths; (3) 12 oinochoai of various shapes, adorned with palmettes and masks; (4) 6 basins. The lamp is of beautiful workmanship: it is circular, and has three noses under which are finely-chiselled satyr-heads; each nose has a ring decorated with palmettes in which are three chains attached to a cartouche with the inscription GENIO COL GIVLIVS VALIDVS EX VOTO. Two of the vases are richly gilt all over, and well decorated. A coin of Constantine may give the date of the objects.—*Revue Arch.* 1886, I, pp. 178–80; *Cour. de l'Art*, March 12.

LILLE.—The Director of the Museum of Ethnography, M. Van Hende, has secured a superb collection of ancient stuffs of Peru. This collection,

formed at Lima by M. Quesnel, is the most important, perhaps, after that of the Trocadero.—*Revue d'Ethnographie*, 1886, No. 1, p. 93.

LIMOGES.—*Art Exhibition.*—On May 10, was opened the scientific and artistic exhibition, which promises to be of the greatest interest, as Limoges was throughout the Middle Ages one of the great art centres of France. Before the opening, the *Commissaire général*, M. Garrigou-Lagrange, spoke in these terms of the retrospective section of ancient works of art, ending by saying that 500 or 600 of the ancient enamels for which Limoges was so famous will be on exhibition: "Il y a eu chez nous pendant des siècles une telle production d'œuvres artistiques: l'orfèvrerie, l'émaillerie, l'imprimerie y ont accumulé tant de richesses, que, malgré les années écoulées, malgré l'avidité chercheuse des collectionneurs, qui ont emporté une grande partie de nos trésors, il nous en reste encore de magnifiques débris. Aussi notre section d'art rétrospectif réserve-t-elle aux artistes et aux amateurs de véritables surprises, et, sans parler des tapisseries anciennes, des pièces d'orfèvrerie et des livres curieux, je ne veux, pour preuve de l'intérêt qui s'y attachera, que les cinq ou six cents émaux réunis à ce jour par la Commission."—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 16.

METZ.—A Roman triumphal monument, whose fragments were found some years ago in a village of Lorraine called Merten, has just been erected in the Museum of Metz. It is ten metres high: on a base rises a square plinth with four niches containing statues, almost life-size, of Apollo, Juno, Minerva and Hercules. On the summit, on a pedestal, are seven smaller statues which may represent the seven days of the week (?). From this rises a column with a rich capital adorned with four heads (probably the four seasons). The monument is crowned by the statue of a Roman warrior spearing an enemy who lies under his horse. It seems to date from the end of the II or the beginning of the III century A. D., and to commemorate a Roman victory over some native tribe.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 16.

PARIS.—*Museum of Decorative Art.*—One of the questions of the day in Paris is the proposed erection of a Museum of Decorative Art by the *Union centrale des Arts décoratifs*. The lottery organized for the purpose left in the hands of the Society the sum of about six millions of francs, of which it is proposed to devote one half to the building, and the other to the purchase of works and the organization of instruction. The site has not yet been selected. It was proposed to construct the museum on the Quai d'Orsay, on the ruins of the former *Cour des Comptes*, which would have placed it entirely out of the reach of the workmen, for whom it is especially destined.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 12.

Municipal Museum.—The prefecture is contemplating the establishment of a Municipal Museum of Fine Arts, which is to be formed of

works not especially related to the history of Paris, in order not to clash with the *Musée Carnevalet*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 19 and April 2.

New Library.—Another public library was opened in Paris, on Feb. 28: the *Bibliothèque Municipale professionnelle d'Art et d'Industrie*, established by means of a bequest made to the city by M. A. S. Forney. It includes a reference and a lending department, both free; and contains a considerable number of books on the fine and industrial arts and the applied sciences, besides over 10,000 engravings, drawings, and photographs.—*Athenæum*, March 6.

GERMANY.

Publications of the Imperial Archæological Institute.—For some time the project has been entertained of entirely remodelling the heretofore existing system of publications of the Institute, in order better to concentrate the archæological forces of Germany, and also to inaugurate a system of centralization. This project has finally been realized, and is initiated with the present year (see Circular of the Central-Direction of the Institute, dated Berlin, March, 1886). Until the present, the following have been the Institute's publications. At Rome, the *Annali*, the *Monumenti Inediti*, and the *Bullettino*, mostly in the Italian language: at Berlin, the *Archäologische Zeitung*: at Athens, the *Mittheilungen*. According to this arrangement, the centre of activity was Rome: this centre has now been transferred to Berlin, making Rome and Athens branches of the central organization. Thus, at Berlin will appear, at the end of each year, the *Antike Denkmäler*, a folio publication with 12 plates accompanied by short explanatory texts, which takes the place of the Roman *Monumenti Inediti*: the monuments are to be taken from the whole field of classical archæology, including architecture. It will be edited by Dr. Max Fränkel with the coöperation of the secretaries at Rome and Athens. Further, the Berlin Institute will issue a quarterly *Jahrbuch*, also edited by Dr. Fränkel, which will take the place of the *Archäologische Zeitung*, though it will be enlarged in the branches of bibliography and discoveries. The *Ephemeris Epigraphica* also appears at Berlin. Both the Schools at Rome and Athens have a quarterly organ, the former entitled *Mittheilungen. Römische Abtheilung*; the latter, *Mittheilungen. Athenische Abtheilung*. The Roman publication takes the place of the *Annali*, and will probably not differ much from it, except in language, as not only German and Italian, but Latin and French articles are allowed; it also includes the sittings of the Roman Institute, which have always appeared in monthly numbers of the *Bullettino*. The Athenian publication will doubtless not differ from the present *Mittheilungen*.

The change will doubtless be an assistance to a systematization of archæological work in Germany, and will bring Greek and Asiatic archæology into greater prominence. Still, one very natural result will be the partial disruption of the great Roman branch, whose members were so largely recruited in Italy. Italians will doubtless soon establish, as they well might have done long since, a *National Archæological Institute* for Italy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

VIENNA.—*The Archduke Renier's Papyri.*—The study of the papyri is facilitated by their removal to suitable quarters in the second floor of the Imperial Museum, where the deciphering is being continued, and in connection with which a room is provided for their scientific study. Among the documents recently discovered is a poetical description of the city Pi-Rameses, founded by Rameses II in the eastern Nile delta; fragments of a codex of Aischines, containing *oration* III, § 178-86, and of one containing Isokrates' *oration* v, § 48-9; pieces of a lexicon to the *Meidias* of Demosthenes, and of an unknown grammarian of the first century; a number of private documents belonging to the time of the Roman Empire, among which are Greek papyri dating from Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Gratian, Constantine, Licinius, Valerian and Honorius. A MS. of Hesiod, some centuries older than any yet known, contains about 200 verses from the *Works and Days* and the *Shield of Herakles*; also fragments of the *Argonautics* of Apollodoros Rhodios; 200 verses of the *Odyssey* of which no traces had yet been found on papyrus; fragments of several books of the *Iliad*, etc.—*Revue Arch.* 1886, I, pp. 168-9; *Rivista di Filologia*, XIV, p. 368; *Mittheil. d. K. K. Oesterr. Museums*, 1886, pp. 58-9; *Athenæum*, April 18.

CAMPODUNUM=KEMPTEN (Bavaria).—Further investigations, by Fr. Thiersch and others, of the ruins of Roman Campodunum, prove that the remains mark the site of a borough forum.

ROUMANIA.

ADAM-CLISSI (Dobroucha).—The interesting tower of Adam-Clissi has been the subject of many disputes: some have considered it to be the work of the Persians; others, of some Thrakian tribe under Greek influence (v cent. B. C.); a German commission pronounced it to be a Greek work. Recently the discovery of an inscription (ORDIN(is)) has proved it to be a Roman construction. It is at present 15 met. high, and 16 met. wide, a great part of it having been thrown down. At the summit are remains of colossal statues. The stones forming the revetment are all sculptured, and represent, on the N., military scenes; on the E., war-chariots; on the S., ornamental designs; on the W., women, children and

animals. Many of these stones have been carried off by the peasants, some by the English, and others by the Turks. In order to save it from destruction, the Roumanian Government intends to take it down and rebuild it at Bucharest.—*Revue Arch.* 1886, I, pp. 150-2.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.—*Epigraphical discoveries in 1885.*—At a meeting of the Archæological Institute, March 4, Mr. W. T. Watkin communicated a paper on Roman inscriptions discovered in Britain in 1885, showing that the finds in the past year are equal to the average of the discoveries in Roman epigraphy during the last ten years, and that, as usual, the greatest number of the inscriptions have been found upon or near the line of the Roman Wall.—*Athenæum*, March 20.

LONDON.—*British Museum.*—The galleries made vacant by the removal to the Kensington Museum of the collections of natural history have been filled with collections of works of art, and are now opened to the public: among them are Oriental collections; Chinese and Japanese pottery; ethnographical collections; Indian sculptures (Jamal-Garhi).—*Athenæum*, April 17.

MR. MURRAY, the newly-appointed Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, is busily occupied in re-arranging the Greek and Etruscan vases. Four large vitrines in the vase-room are now appropriated to the display of the Greek examples which bear the signatures of artists, and thus attest the dates to which they are due. In proximity are grouped the unsigned works, which can thus be approximately dated. The superb collection of painted vases for unguents and perfumes, some of which are most delicately painted in colors, he has had brought down from the tops of the cases, and placed where they can be seen and studied.—*Athenæum*, March 27.

WINCHESTER.—*Cathedral.*—Excavations have laid bare what appear to be the bases of the walls of a large church, probably that destroyed by Bishop Walkelin. An immense mass of earth has been removed from the crypt of the cathedral, that buried more than the half of the shafts and the bases of the columns supporting the vaults.—*Athenæum*, Apr. 17.

SCOTLAND.—**EDINBURGH.**—**MR. J. ROMILLY ALLEN** delivered the course of Rhind lectures in Archæology in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The course consisted of six lectures on "Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland," and was delivered in Edinburgh, commencing on Easter Monday.—*Athenæum*, April 17.

IRELAND.—**DUBLIN.**—*Chapter-House rediscovered.* "It has just become publicly known that a missing chapter-house which was buried at the great fire in Dublin in the XIII century has been discovered by some

workmen who were excavating underneath Christ Church Cathedral. In the chapter-house were beautifully-carved effigies, coins, tiles, and marvellous specimens of architecture. The discovery has created quite a sensation."—*American Architect*, May 15.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR LANCIANI OF ROME.—In the autumn, Comm. Rodolfo Lanciani, professor of archæology at the University of Rome, will visit this country for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on *Roman archæology*, on which subject he is a well-known authority. He has had charge for some years of all excavations in Rome, and knows better than any living scholar, except perhaps Jordan, the topography and monuments of the ancient city. He will first deliver a course at the Lowell Institute, and perhaps at Harvard University: in January he is expected in Baltimore, where he has accepted an invitation to lecture at the Johns Hopkins University. The following are the topics of his lectures for the Lowell Institute.

i. The early renaissance of archæological studies in Rome (Dante, Petrarch, Cola di Rienzo, Pomponio Leto, Platina, Peruzzi, etc.). ii. The foundation and prehistoric life of Rome. iii. The hygienic laws and sanitary condition of ancient Rome (aqueducts, drainage, malaria, cemeteries, etc.). iv. The Tiber and the maritime trade of Rome (quays, wharves, Emporium, Ostia, *Portus Augusti*, treasures of the bed of the river). v. Roman Parks and Public Gardens. vi. The Roman Campagna. vii. The Police and Garrison of Rome. viii. Ancient Rome and modern London. ix. The Palace of the Caesars. x. The discovery of the House of the Vestals. xi. Same subject continued. xii. Treasures found in the excavations.

MEXICO.

Mr. L. Batres, inspector of antiquities in Mexico, has explored the famous ruins of Tula, the ancient Toltec metropolis, and secured for the *Museo Nacional* thirteen of its interesting monuments. The pieces are, three broken colossal statues (Charnay, *Anciennes Villes*, p. 72); three fragments of immense columns of a temple elaborately sculptured (ibid. p. 73); a sculptured disk, a metre in diameter (ibid.); two large idols; a cylindrical stone; a square die with hieroglyphs (p. 75); a Toltec *metate*; part of the column of a palace with hieroglyphs and characteristic Toltec decoration.—*Revue d'Ethnographie*, 1886, No. 1, p. 93.

ADDENDUM.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. Alexander Rea of the Archæological Survey has lately visited and inspected a remarkable group of rock-cut caves in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency. These were noted under the head "Māmandūr" in Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 166, but they had not been scientifically reported on before the visit of Mr. Rea. The group includes four rock-cuttings, none of great architectural pretensions, their features consisting of a few mouldings, carved ornaments, and some sculpture. They have, however, considerable archæological interest from the fact of their resemblance, on all points, to some of the ancient works at Mahābalipuram which date from the 7th century A. D. In the cave to the extreme north of the group is an inscription in Pallava-Grantha characters, of great antiquity. It proves that the caves were excavated by the Pallavas. In the second cave are two inscriptions in excellent preservation in Chola-Tamil, testifying to grants made to the Temple by the Chola sovereign who reigned from A. D. 1023 to 1064. [*Communicated by Mr. Robert Sewell.*]

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.